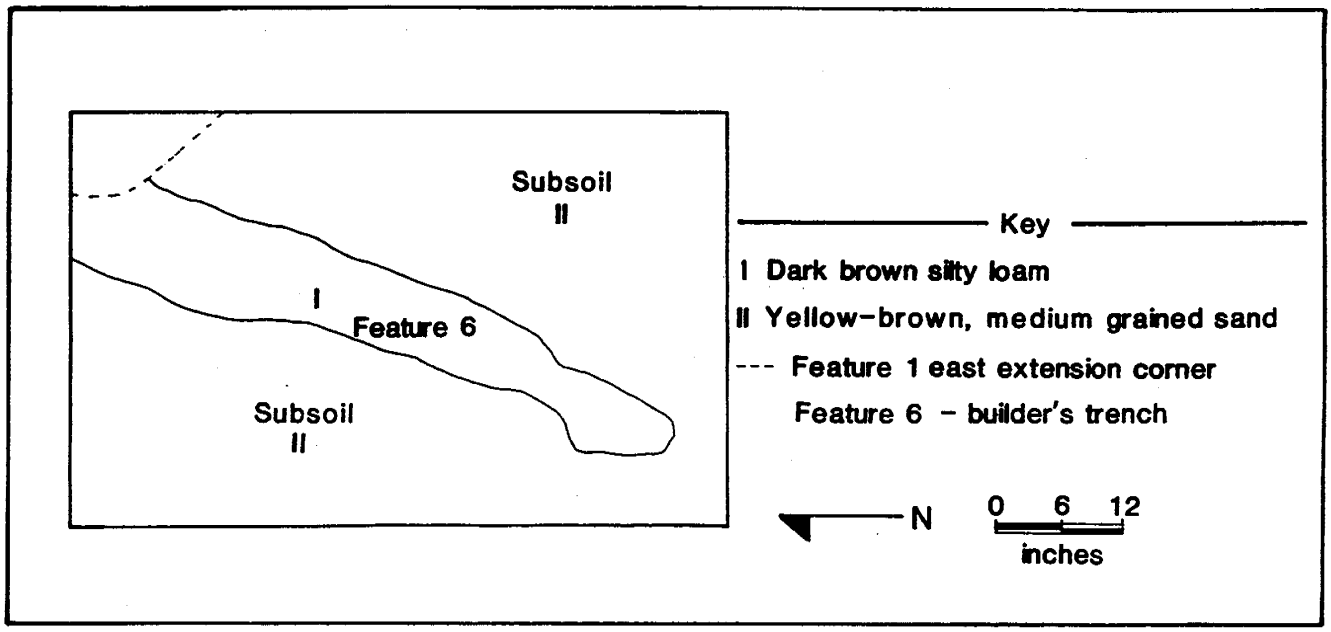
FIGURE 42

Test Unit 18 - Plan View, Level 12



and artifact content, and excavation characteristics, was interpreted to have functioned with Feature 18 as a fence post for the southern fence line paralleling the cobble walkway. Also noted in this area were earlier deposits, interpreted to be associated with the earlier ca. 1730 - ca. 1780 site occupation. These were represented by Feature 8, a segment of an oyster shell paved walkway, and by a posthole (Feature 21), both located beneath Feature 17. Feature 21 was interpreted as possibly functioning as a post support for a porch constructed on the front of the Ogletown Tavern.

The excavation of the numerous nineteenth century intrusions into Feature 1 identified several possible fence lines (Table 8). None of the fence lines corresponded to those in the ca. 1952 photographs.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Historic sites in the Middle Atlantic have frequently been analyzed using the techniques of pattern analysis and mean ceramic dating. The application of these techniques to the early component of the John Ruth Inn Site are discussed below. Artifact pattern recognition (South 1977) has formerly been considered as a major goal in analyzing historic artifact assemblages. In South's model, artifact assemblages are categorized into specific groups on the basis of both form and function. These groups include Kitchen, Architecture, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, Tobacco Pipes, and Activity Groups

(South 1977). Counts of artifacts in each group are then analyzed to gauge patterned regularity and variability among the artifact classes. A majority of the former studies employing pattern recognition have employed the pattern recognition analysis in ways not intended by it's developer (South 1987).

Additional problems aside from those posed by a plowzone context have been identified in a critical analysis of South's artifact patterns (Warfel 1981). One of these problems is the fact that the small size of South's sample underestimated the variability of the archaeological record. South's pattern analysis also assumes that the use-breakage-discard record of artifacts on all eighteenth century British-American colonial sites is comparable. This is a very dangerous assumption because it denies the existence of varying social and environmental factors at play at different times in different places. In other words, not all ceramics have fixed life-use spans because they are not broken and discarded at fixed rates. Furthermore, not all ceramics break in the same way. Even if they did, the use-breakage-discard pattern would be distorted by post-occupation plowing of the site. South's assumptions have been viewed as reflective of his normative view of culture which results in oversimplification by denying that culture is multivariate (Warfel 1981).

Other problems with South's pattern analysis are concerned with the categorization of specific artifact types. It has been suggested that in several cases, South has failed to place some types within the broader groups into which they best fit (Garrow 1982), producing an adverse effect on overall patterning by skewing the relative percentages of each group.

An analytical tool developed by South was employed in the dating of ceramic assemblages from the earlier Ogletown Tavern component of the John Ruth Inn Site. This ceramic formula (South 1977) uses the median of the known date ranges of the manufacture of certain ceramic types and the frequencies of these types in the assemblage to determine an approximate mean date for the occupation of the site. The validity of this formula has been demonstrated on numerous historic sites in the Middle Atlantic (South 1977; Garrow 1982; Hurry and Kavanaugh 1983; Beidleman et al. 1986). Recently, additional research by Lange and Carlson (1985) has resulted in the calculation of new dates for many of South's numbers and additional ceramic types and dates. Analysis of the assemblage from Feature 1 can be compared to overall site assemblage and individual features and/or horizons.

It is thus possible to generate a mean ceramic date for different components of the John Ruth Inn Site. Although the percentage of redware sherds is large (54% of total ceramic), the type of ware (i.e., creamware versus pearlware) can still be used to generate useful mean ceramic dates. The total sample of historic ceramics associated with the John Ruth Inn Site is large (N=4156 for imported wares and N=9137 including redwares).

Large samples are generally held to be more accurate (South 1977; Garrow 1982; and Beidleman et al. 1986), and the John Ruth Inn Site ceramic assemblage contains both a wide range and large numbers of eighteenth and nineteenth century imported wares.

An additional ceramic analysis is the identification of various ceramic forms and the establishment of accurate minimum vessel estimates. The nature of the sample renders both estimates of vessel numbers and the distinguishing of ceramic forms at least partially subjective because of the very fragmentary ceramic assemblage. On average, each vessel was reconstructable to 25% of the original. Vessel bases and rims were predominantly employed for estimates. However, the estimates presented here are conservative in nature, for it is thought to be better to underrepresent the assemblage rather than overestimate it (Garrow 1982).

The main objective of the analysis of the ceramic sample from 7NC-D-126 is an accurate estimation of the minimum number of vessels represented in the assemblage. The results of the minimum vessel analysis of all eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramics are presented in Appendix VI. The principle unit of study is both the vessel and the sherd, thus allowing comparison of John Ruth Inn ceramic assemblages with sites analyzed on both levels. The estimates of minimum vessel counts are based upon very fragmentary evidence and are generally conservative. The analysis of rim and basal sherds has been of the most use in making these estimates, particularly in the case of the red earthenwares. When possible, characteristics such as glaze, paste, and decoration have also been used as determinants in the identification of individual vessels. Another goal of this analysis was to determine ceramic form whenever possible in order to facilitate functional inferences.

The discussion of the more significant artifact types will be organized through South's (1977) artifact group concept. Artifacts from within the Kitchen, Architecture, Arms, Clothing, Activities, and Personal Groups will be covered. The Tobacco Pipe and Bone Groups will also be discussed.

Kitchen Group

Approximately 63% of the artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations can be ascribed to the Kitchen Group. Ceramics, which in turn dominate the kitchen group, will be discussed first on a type by type basis. An abbreviated discussion of bottleglass and tableglass will follow.

Red Earthenware - As has been previously noted, various red earthenwares comprise approximately 54% of the ceramic sherd assemblage of 7NC-D-126 within both Feature 1 and other nineteenth century contexts (Table 10). In both contexts, most of the sherds are quite large, especially in comparison to plowzone sites such as the Whitten Road Site (Shaffer et al. 1988). Estimates of the minimum number of vessels represented

TABLE 10

REDWARE VESSELS

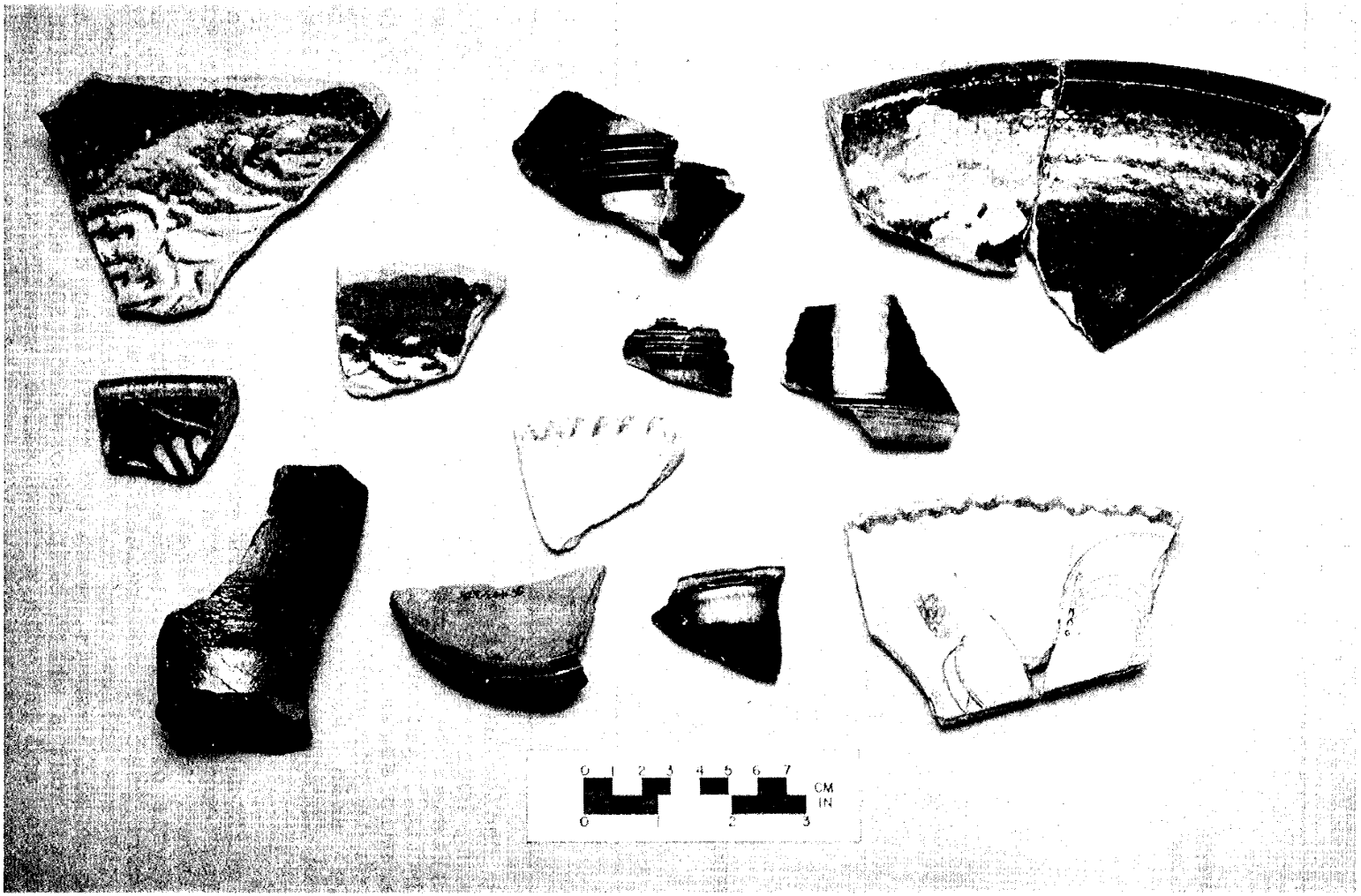
HOLLOWARES Clear Lead	Vessel Function	Black Oxide	Brown Oxide
3	basin	0	1
0	tea pot	1	1
3	serving dish	2	2
2	chamber pot	7	1
10	large bowl (7-8")	7	3
6	small bowl (4-6")	7	2
0	cup	0	0
6	drinking pot	11	8
3	mug	4	0
2	jug	1	0
2	pitcher	0	0
0	ewer	0	1
0	bottle	2	0
2	butter pot	3	0
3	galley pot	2	1
FLATWARES			
5	dish	2	1
14	plate	0	0
3	milk pan	2	1
Totals			
64		51	21

clearly indicates that redwares were a ceramic type heavily in use during both the 1730-1780 and ca. 1780-1900 occupations of the site. Functional factors, coupled with cost and availability, probably account for the majority of redwares in the ceramic assemblage from this site. Based on previous research in the Middle Atlantic, it has been proven that locally made earthenwares replaced functionally similar European forms starting in the mid-eighteenth century (Bower 1985).

A minimum of 136 redware vessels derived from both Feature 1 and nineteenth century contexts are represented in the assemblage. Vessel estimates were based almost exclusively on the analysis of rim and basal sherds. Body thickness, paste, and glaze were used as determinants to a much lesser extent. Of these, 107 are hollowwares and 28 are flatware forms. Glazing is present on all vessels, with 47% exhibiting a clear lead glaze with or without a white slip decoration, 38% are glazed with a black oxide, and 15% with a brown oxide, usually with a manganese decoration. Approximately 80% of the redware vessels are characterized by glazing on both interior and exterior surfaces. Several vessels were reconstructable to approximately 50% of their original size (Plate 20). Cross-mends were possible within

PLATE 20

Redware Vessel Fragments



Redware jar, plate, and mug fragments

32 of the 136 vessels. Several vessels exhibited mends between the general Feature 1 fill and the deposits within structural features at the bottom of the cellar. Sherds from within Feature 5, the charcoal horizon within the eastern addition, showed mends with proveniences throughout the eastern Feature 1 area. The relatively large number of cross-mends increased the frequency of cross-mends within levels of the same units. Vessel forms indicative of dining, drinking, food preparation, food storage, and medicinal functions were identified. The 28 flatware forms were comprised of eight dishes, fourteen plates, and six milk pans. The plate forms were all clear lead glazed and three vessels were Sgraffito decorated, and 11 with a white slip decoration. Milk pan and dish forms were also dominated by a clear lead glaze with minimal manganese decoration.

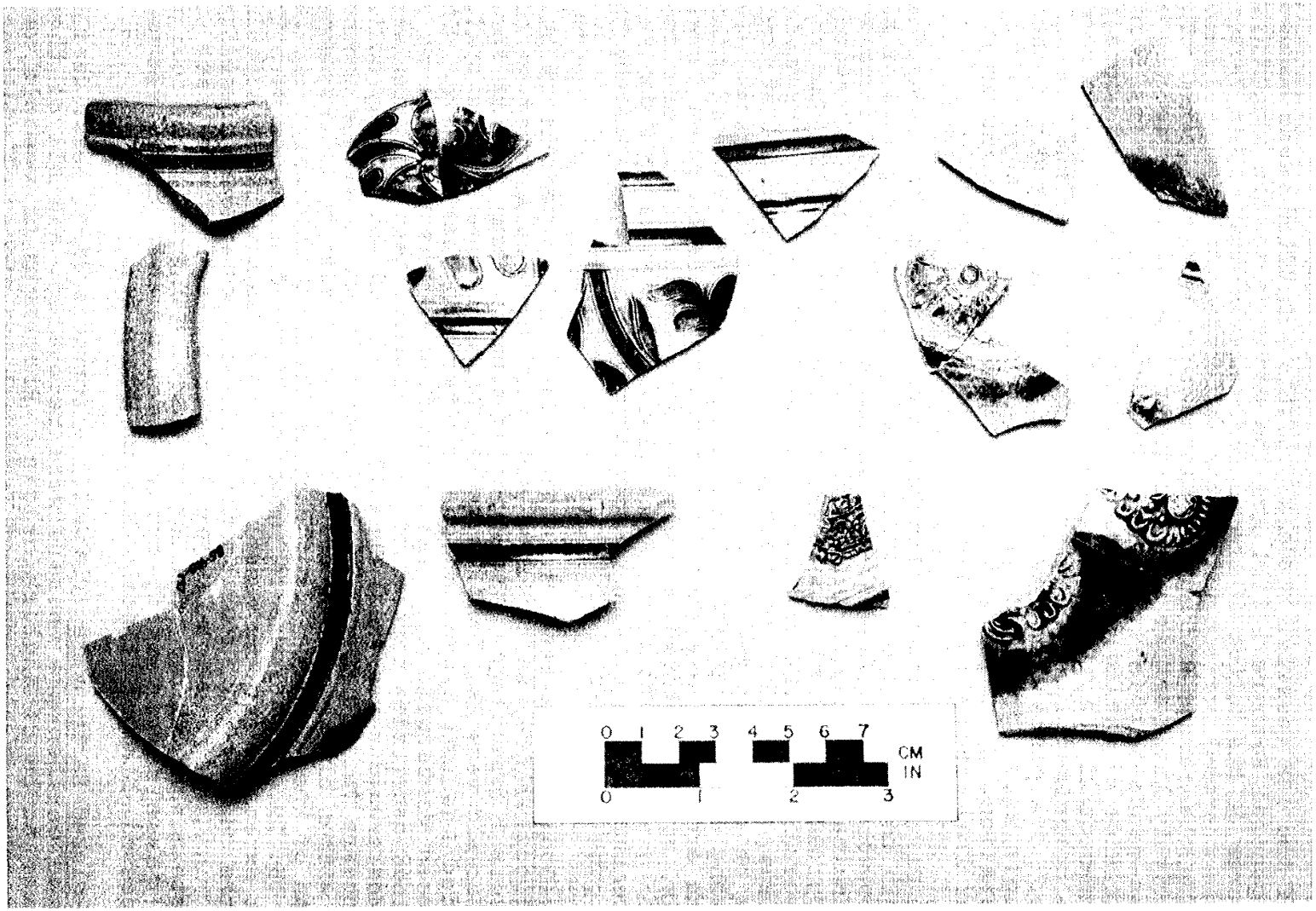
Fifteen different hollowware vessel forms were identified within the assemblage. A summary of the forms and glazes of all hollowware vessels is presented in Table 10. These 107 forms are predominated by six vessels exclusively for dining (tableware), 37 drinking (drinking pots, mugs, small bowls), 33 for food preparation (small and large bowls), 17 for food or drink storage, 10 medicinal (chamber pots), and four vessels that could only be characterized as either dining or food storage. The glazing characteristics within early drinking pots and minor forms are relatively equally distributed. Large bowls, small bowls, and food storage vessels are dominated by clear or brown oxide glazing. The brown oxide glazing does make up a dominant percentage of the refined or specialized forms represented by the tea pots and a ewer.

Gray-Bodied Stoneware (Plate 21) - At least 13 vessels of this distinctive gray salt-glazed stoneware are represented in the Feature 1 assemblage. The specific types present include three Westerwald vessels, four debased Westerwald vessels, five sprig-molded Rhenish types, and one Westerwald chamber pot. The debased Westerwald type was identified by the presence of an incised decoration instead of the stamped pattern characteristic of Westerwald types (Noel-Hume 1969). All of the 13 gray-bodied stoneware vessels represent hollowware forms. A single chamber pot with a blue banded decoration was identified by 17 fragments. Seven of these sherds, from various levels within Units 16, 17, 19, 15, 29, and 46 were conjoinable. These cross-mends were the most extensive for any vessel from within Feature 1. In addition to the chamber pot, four of the hollowware forms were identified as jugs, five as mugs or tankards, and three were of indeterminant dining or drinking function. Present on four of the vessels were sprig-molded seals, and three vessels possessed stamped floral designs (Plate 21).

Tin-glazed Earthenware (Plate 22) - Portions of at least 25 tin-glazed earthenware vessels were recovered, and all of these appear to be of English origin. Fragments of vessels were represented in all levels of Feature 1 and pieces of additional vessels were found in nineteenth century feature contexts. Cross-mending was possible with five of the 25 tin-glazed

PLATE 21

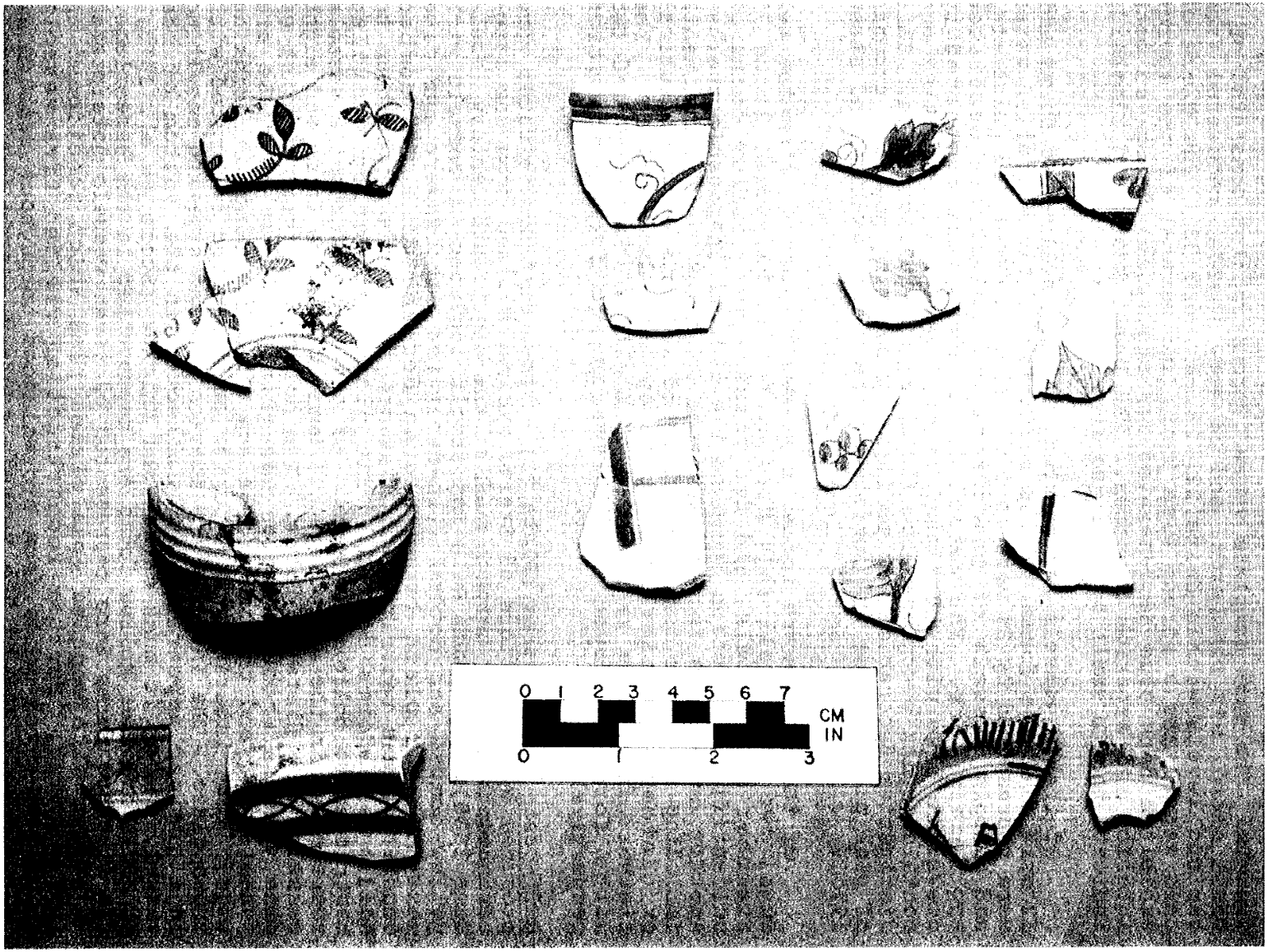
Gray-bodied Stoneware



Debased Westerwald mug and jug fragments

PLATE 22

Tin-glazed Earthenware



English, tin enameled earthenware bowl, mug, and plate fragments

vessels. The most complete vessel reconstruction consisted of a basal sherd, six rimsherds, and 24 body sherds, recovered from various levels within Units 22, 23, 29, and 33. The glaze of this vessel has a strong blue tint, and several of the sherds exhibit a dark blue hand-painted foliate (vine) design on both interior and exterior surfaces. The basal sherd and rimsherds indicate that a small bowl is represented.

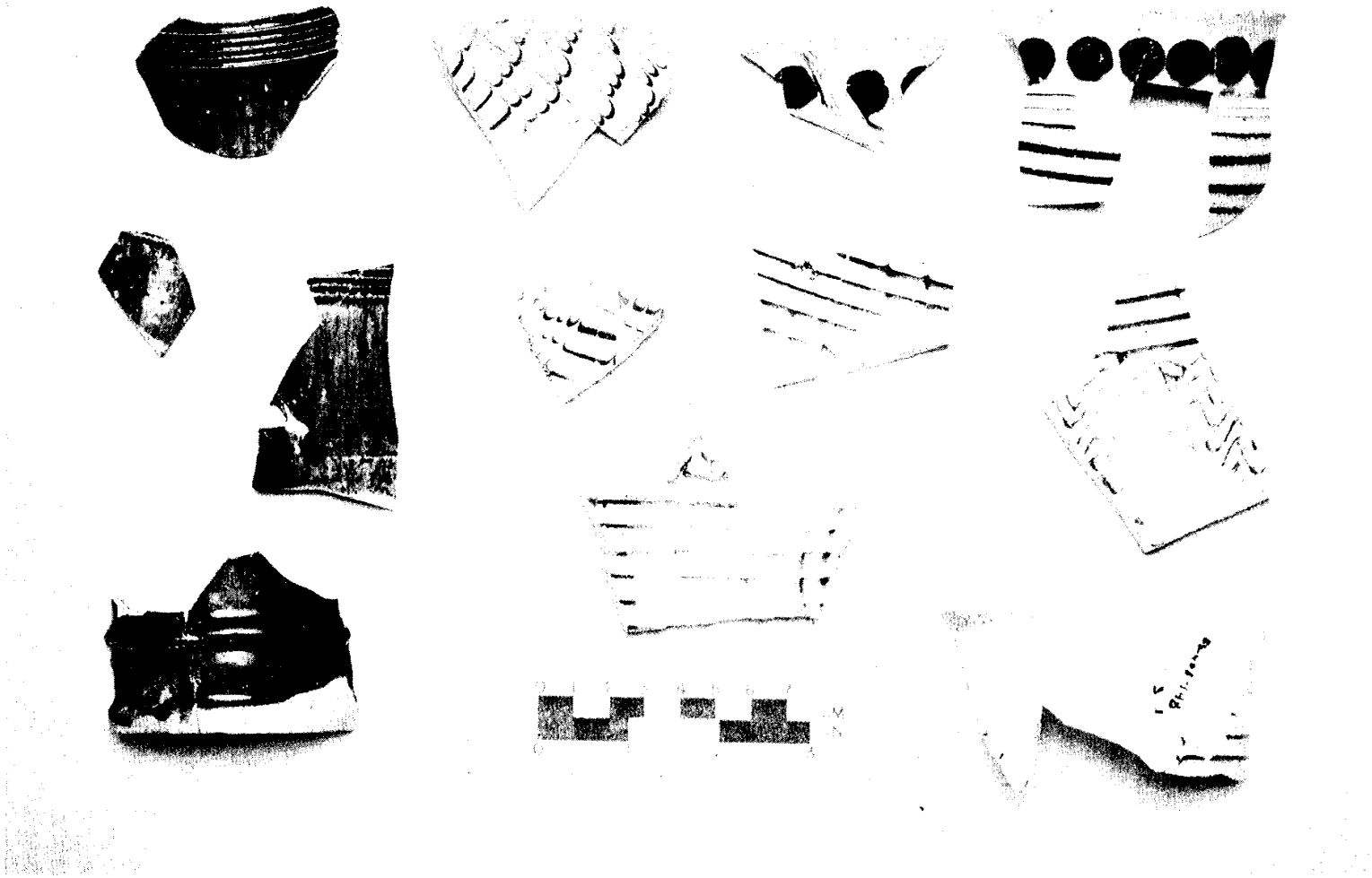
Of the 25 vessels represented, 13 were hollowware forms and 12 were flatware forms. These varieties of tin-enamelled wares were represented by 23 vessels identified as decorated delftware, and single vessels of monochrome and polychrome decorated apothecary jars. The vessel decorations were dominated by overglaze blue with blue hand painted design (13 vessels) and contained pink overglaze with floral or sponge decoration. This distinctive decoration was produced by applying powdered grounds of pink pigment over the surface of the vessel (Miller and Stone 1970).

Of the hollowware forms, six vessels were 4" diameter tea cups, two were small (6") serving bowls, two were large 9" diameter punch bowls, and two vessels were hollow forms of unidentifiable function based on the lack of diagnostic sherds. Another hollowware form represented by three vessel fragments including an engine turned basal sherd suggests a pharmaceutical or ointment jar similar to that in Noel-Hume (1985). The flatware forms were represented by small (4" diameter) and two large forms employed as tablewares and food preparation respectively.

Buff-paste Earthenwares (Plate 23) - These distinctive wares were produced by the potters of Staffordshire, England from the late-seventeenth century through much of the eighteenth century (Noel-Hume 1985). The John Ruth Inn sample includes 14 vessels with yellow combed and dotted slip-decorated earthenware and five vessels with plain brown glazed decoration. The combed decoration was restricted to flatware forms, the decoration to hollowware forms dotted. The plain decoration was also restricted to hollowware forms. Of the 19 Staffordshire vessels represented in the assemblage, 11 were hollowware forms and eight vessels were flatware forms. The hollowware forms consist of nine vessels whose function was drinking; four of these are posset cups, and the other five are either tea cups or drinking mugs. Both interior and exterior surfaces are decorated with brown glaze. The interior application ran and streaked resulting in a grained appearance and collected in the bottom of the vessel, making it much darker and thicker (Stone et al. 1973). No bowls or other hollow forms are represented in the assemblage. The flatware forms were represented by seven vessels interpreted as plates with coggled (pie plate) rims which functioned as dining forms. Further reconstruction yielded five vessels containing cross-mends from proveniences throughout Feature 1. Approximately 25% of the vessels contain sherds that possess evidence of intense heat.

PLATE 23

Buff-paste Earthenwares



LEFT COLUMN: Rockingham mug fragments
CENTER AND RIGHT: Staffordshire plate and posset cup fragments

Jackfield - This distinctive, highly-fired refined English-made redware dates from the early to late eighteenth century. Vessel forms manufactured of this type are restricted to tea wares and pitchers (Noel-Hume 1969). Surprisingly, no ceramic sherds identified to this type were noted in the assemblage. It is probable that other less costly ware types were substituted for this type.

Buckley - At least nine vessels of this equally distinctive utilitarian English type manufactured ca. 1720-1780 were evident. One of these vessels represents one of the most intact vessels to be found during the excavations (Plate 24). All of the represented forms are hollowwares. Of these, five are large 9" rim diameter storage pots exhibiting both bifacial and unifacial glazing. Two pitchers or jugs, a milk pan, and a small 6" diameter bowl were also identified within the assemblage. Two of the storage pots were partially reconstructable, and cross-mending of these vessels were noted from numerous proveniences within Feature 1. Several non-conjoinable fragments from this vessel were also found, one of which is a "brim" fragment (Griffiths 1978).

Brown Stoneware - This ware is of English manufacture and was produced during the early-mid eighteenth century. Approximately 18 vessels of this gray or tan-bodied, salt-glazed brown stoneware were identified within the assemblage. Based on analysis of vessel form, all of the ceramic types, including eight Fulham types, eight British brown stonewares, and two white-slip decorated brown stonewares, are of hollowware forms. Additionally, all of the forms are identified as mugs with rim diameters ranging from 3" to 6". These sizes most likely correspond to pint and half-pint volumes. None of the fragments from the vessels were found to exhibit either volume or proprietor identification marks (Noel-Hume 1985). Approximately half of the identified vessels had either engine turned rims and/or bases characteristic of early - mid-eighteenth century mug/tankard decoration.

White Salt-glazed Stoneware - This ware was produced in England during the mid-eighteenth century and is characterized by its distinctive salt-glaze which leaves the treated surfaces with a very subtle roughness (Miller and Stone 1970). Sixteen individual vessels are represented by 15 hollowware forms including 14 vessels identified as mugs and one vessel identified as a small bowl. A single flatware form, identified as an 8" diameter plate was also present. Most of these vessels are plain except for the flatware form with the relief "Barley Pattern" and the mugs that exhibit engine-turned decorated handles or bases. A minimum of 14 mugs are represented with the estimate being derived from basal fragments. These sherds exhibit considerable variability with regard to thickness, body composition, and the height of the foot rim and these characteristics make individual vessels discernible.

PLATE 24

Buckley Ware

Buckley mug and jar fragments

Cross-mending was possible during the reconstruction of 6 of the 14 vessels. One vessel consisted of the mending of three handle fragments from proveniences ranging from the disturbed soils surrounding Feature 1 with sherds at the bottom of the feature. Cross-mends between the intermixed horizon and the Feature 1 fill were also made.

Red Stoneware, Engine-turned - This temporally diagnostic ware was produced in England from the late seventeenth until the mid-eighteenth century (Noel-Hume 1985; Brown 1982). Only 21 sherds were recovered, exclusively from Feature 1 contexts. No individual vessel forms were identified from this number of sherds.

Whieldon-type Wares - These distinctive wares were produced by Thomas Whieldon and others in England in the third quarter of the eighteenth century (Miller and Stone 1970). At least six Whieldon-type vessels are represented, and variations in decoration serve to distinguish individual vessels from one another. Pieces of two of these vessels were present in significant quantities and cross-mends were observed within Feature 1 while isolated fragments identifying the other vessels were found in Feature 1. All of the vessels are hollowware forms and probably represent tea cups or drinking mugs. One of the vessels contained a brown slip decoration in addition to the typical Whieldon exterior.

Creamware - Production of this English-made earthenware began in the third-quarter of the eighteenth century and continued into the early nineteenth century although its popularity reached its peak prior to 1800 (Miller and Stone 1970). The earlier products are characterized by a deep-cream colored glaze while later creamware is of a lighter cream color (Noel-Hume 1985). Examples of both varieties are found in the sample although light-cream-colored wares occur with greater frequency. At least seven creamware vessels are represented by three hollowware forms, including one tea cup, one small bowl (6" diameter), and one large punch bowl. Four of these vessels are flatware forms including two plates, one saucer, and a single porringer vessel. Overall, six vessel forms attributed to a dining (tableware) function are present with a single drinking form also represented. The determination of the number of minimum vessels is based equally on the analysis of rimsherds and basal sherds. One vessel was defined by a diagnostic body sherd. This particular vessel is one of only two flatware vessels characterized by a deep-cream-colored glaze. The other is a rimsherd decorated with a "feather" relief border (Miller and Stone 1970). This fragment is the only creamware sherd to exhibit any type of decoration. Significant reconstruction of a single creamware vessel was possible, consisting of approximately 29 base, body, and rim fragments. Cross-mends involving this vessel were possible between the east and west halves of Feature Y and other proveniences within Feature 1.

Pearlware - This ceramic type developed out of the creamware tradition around 1780, and a number of decorative varieties were common into the mid-nineteenth century. A minimum of 76 vessels is represented with this estimation made primarily upon the study of rim and base sherds. Of the 76 vessels, 52 are flatwares and 24 are hollowware forms. Cross-mends were possible within only 5 of the identified vessels. Identifiable individual vessel forms suggest that pearlware was used in dining, drinking, and food storage. Like the other nineteenth century types, the majority are from disturbed Feature 1 contexts and nineteenth century features.

The assemblage includes at least thirty-three vessels characterized by a transfer print decoration. Twenty-one of these exhibit a blue-transfer print decoration, the most popular of decorative forms. Eight of these hollowwares made up of three tea cups (4" diameter), two small 5"-6" diameter bowls, one chamber pot, and two vessels for which function could not be determined. Thirteen flatware forms were represented, including two 4" diameter saucers, five 5"-6" diameter plates, three 7"-8" diameter plates, and three vessels of undetermined form and function. One of the hollowware drinking cups exhibited a distinctive 'Palm Tree' decoration.

Several other varieties of transfer-print decoration were also identified. A single red transfer-printed hollowware form, which probably functioned as a food storage vessel, was identified. A single vessel was identified by a purple transfer print decoration on a flatware body. Two green transfer print vessels, one flatware and one hollowware tableware forms were noted in the assemblage. The two brown transfer printed vessels, one probably a jug and the other a serving dish, and a single "willow pattern" saucer were present in the assemblage. The final variety of transfer print decoration was black, found in five vessels, represented by three hollowware tea cup forms and two flatware saucer forms. At least 16 edge-decorated flatware vessels are indicated, and 14 of these have blue scallop-impressed or shell-edge decoration. Two others are decorated with a series of closely impressed green vertical lines. Fifteen of the 16 vessels are flatwares, three are 5"-6" diameter plates, 11 are 7"-8" diameter plates, and one vessel represents a platter. The single hollowware form is represented by a 5" diameter bowl.

A minimum of eight underglaze blue hand-painted vessel forms are also present, consisting of five hollowwares and three flatwares. Decoration distinguishes individual vessels and consists of horizontal lines, swirls, geometric designs, and floral motifs. Two of the hollowware forms are decorated on both surfaces. Hollowware forms appear to be small bowls or cups, or saucers. Flatware forms range from saucers to plates. All forms appear to have functioned in either dining or drinking contexts.

At least four hand-painted polychrome flatware vessels were also evident. Individual vessels are identified primarily on the basis of design and color; all were interpreted to have functioned as dining or tablewares. In addition, five finger painted annular-ware vessels characterized by thick horizontal bands of various colors were also evident. One of the vessels, a hollowware (small bowl), is of the mocha-ware variety. The remaining forms are also most likely hollowware forms. One engine-turned annularware hollow form is also present. Single vessels represented by sherds with an underglaze of red and brown hand-painted decoration were present in the assemblage. Both were flatware forms and probably represent plates. Other pearlware decorative treatments identified included a single flatware form of blue sponge decoration and of a hollowware teacup form. A single "flow blue" flatware platter was the remaining decorated pearlware vessel identified in the assemblage. Four undecorated vessels, two flatwares and two hollowwares, comprise the remainder of the pearlware assemblage.

Porcelain - At least nineteen porcelain vessels are represented in the sample; 12 are hollowwares and seven are flatwares. Vessel function can be determined for all of these hollowware forms, consisting of one tea cup, four small bowls, and two teapot vessels, two china dolls, and three hollowwares of undetermined function. Flatware vessels are represented by one saucer, and dish, or platter, and five vessels of undetermined function. Vessel counts were based primarily, but not solely, on basal and rim sherds. No cross-mends were present within the reconstructed vessels. Ten of the identifiable vessels are probably English-made; however, the decoration of at least four vessels, either teacups or small bowls, suggests that they are of Chinese origin. In either case, all are thought to date to the eighteenth century. Four nineteenth century forms of American manufacture were also present in the sample represented by decal-applied decoration.

The decoration of four of the tea cups suggests they are Chinese export items. One exhibits an overglaze decoration and three are of underglaze blue handpainted design. These vessels are represented by rim and body sherds. The exterior design of the overglaze form consists of a rim sherd with two thin red handpainted lines, and one small bowl exhibits a decoration of red peonies with green leaves and white background. This decoration is similar to that found on what have been termed "Famille Rose" wares (Brown 1982). The other hand-painted designs present on three hollowware and one flatware forms cannot be specifically characterized to type. Basal, body, and rim sherds identified three hollowware and one flatware forms characterized by an applied decoration termed "Decalocomania" in Thompson (1984). This type was manufactured in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century.

Basal and rim sherds indicate the presence of at least eight other undecorated vessels, and although none are large enough to be indicative of individual forms, all seem to be hollowware and

are most likely tea cups or small bowls. One vessel represents a teapot based on a single body sherd. Paste suggests English manufacture. An additional two undecorated forms represent china dolls manufactured in the late nineteenth century in the U.S.

Whiteware - Whiteware developed out of the pearlware tradition in English ceramic manufacturing history beginning in 1820. Production continued throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Its presence in the John Ruth Inn Site assemblage is representative of the occupation of the site through the nineteenth century. The identification of whiteware vessels was based on rim or basal sherds only due to the high frequency of undecorated body sherds. Therefore, in many instances, vessels are characterized by one or at the most several sherds. The whiteware decorative types are represented by 26 undecorated vessels, one gild-edge decorated vessel, three molded vessels, two hand-painted polychrome decorated vessels, and single vessels of blue and green transfer print decoration. At least 34 different vessels are present, 19 are hollowware forms and 15 are flatware forms.

Of these 19 hollowware forms, 12 can be characterized as drinking forms represented by teacups or mugs, four represent medium sized (6"-8" diameter) bowls, and two vessels were too fragmentary to determine tableware or drinking form. The 15 flatware forms are represented exclusively by tableware (dining) forms; six are plates, three are saucers, and six are shallow dishes or platters. Within the 34 total whiteware vessels, only two cross-mends were noted, both involving proveniences from the uppermost disturbed levels of Feature 1.

This basal sherd and a large handle fragment, likely to be from the same vessel, were found near the top of Feature 144 which also yielded evidence of at least two additional whiteware vessels. One of these vessels is a circular basal sherd which appears to be part of another hollow vessel form. The other is of indeterminate form and is identified by body sherds with brown, transfer-printed floral decoration.

Ironstone - This ware, developed primarily in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, was distinguished from whiteware on the basis of much harder body and paste characteristics. Six vessels of this type were identified based on rim and basal sherds recovered from disturbed nineteenth century contexts. Of the six vessels, two are flatwares and four are hollowware forms. The flatware forms, both undecorated, represent a small plate and an unidentified form. The hollowware forms are represented by a teapot, tea cup, and two unidentifiable forms. A cross-mend within a disturbed late nineteenth century context was noted.

Gray Stoneware - This ware is distinguished from Rhenish stoneware by its greater thickness and its hand-painted blue exterior decoration. In contrast to all other stoneware varieties found on the site, gray stoneware was produced locally beginning in the late-eighteenth century up until the nineteenth

century. Vessel forms of this variety are largely confined to utilitarian wares (Noel-Hume 1985). Within the Feature 1 assemblage, no sherds of this type were identified.

Yellowware - This American made buff colored, yellow-glazed earthenware was produced during the 1830-1880 period. Only 17 very small body sherds were found, all in disturbed late nineteenth century contexts. All, however, could be pieces of the same vessel, and no determination was made. The possible vessel forms are also indeterminate. This ware dates to a date within the John Ruth Inn occupation of the site.

Bottle Glass - A total of 1190 bottle glass fragments were recovered from the excavation. At least 31 bottles are represented in the numerous glass fragments recovered from the site. Although the vast majority are of very small pieces, several fairly large basal fragments were located in Feature 1. The identification of individual bottles was accomplished largely through the analysis of bottle bases and bottle necks, although the color of the glass was also used as a determinant, to a lesser extent.

Seven of the bottles are oval-based wine bottles with round body forms ranging from globular to virtually straight-sided in shape. Two others are rectangular case bottles and seven were round beverage bottles. Fragments of twelve apothecary or pharmaceutical bottles were also found. Five of these were oval, free blown eighteenth century forms, four were square bodied late nineteenth century forms, and three were round-bodied late nineteenth and twentieth century forms.

Aside from differences noted regarding the various kinds of bottles, it is also quite obvious that two distinct types of wine bottle glass were represented, with color being the main determinant. While most of the glass sample consists of the opaque, very dark-green colored glass characteristic of English-made bottles, a comparable amount is of a much lighter-green tone. This light-green color has been attributed to the presence of iron oxides in the sand of the eastern United States from which the glass for these bottles was manufactured (McKearin and Wilson 1978). With regard to individual vessels, six of the bottles are of the dark variety and thought to be of English manufacture. The remaining vessel was of the light-green type considered to be of local origin. The manufacture of this glass has recently been discussed by Shaffer et al. (1988).

A neck, rim, and basal section of a bottle of a locally-made light-green bottle were recovered from Feature 1. Unlike the aforementioned forms, the basal fragment displays a very subtle kick-up and glass-tipped pontil mark, which has been virtually ground off. The neck piece was slender with an applied lip which was pinched against the neck at only one location. The rim is also not stringed.

At least seven wine bottles were identified. Included among these bottles was the only intact vessel recovered from the excavation. This vessel (Plate 25), of English manufacture, is similar in form to an illustrated bottle bearing a seal dated 1734 (Noel-Hume 1985: Figure 10).

Also identified were the rims of at least six additional darker English-made bottles with stringed rims. Enough of only one of these bottles has survived to provide a glimpse of its overall shape (Figure 43). This vessel exhibits a high kick-up measuring a full two inches and the body appears to be fairly straight-sided. This form is similar to that of an illustrated bottle bearing a seal dated 1783 (Noel-Hume 1985: Figure 13).

Three vessels were identified as eighteenth century inkwells, including one intact representative (Plate 26). All the vessels exhibit tapered, free blown bodies indicative of this form, which functioned as a liner in portable inkwells. In some cases, the bottle was encased in a brass jacket (Jones and Smith 1985).

Tableglass (Plate 27) - 152 or 4.3% of the unidentifiable glass fragments were determined to have functioned as tableglass (drinking glasses, decanters, dishes). From this total, 15 drinking glasses, two decanters, and nine dishes were identified. Rim and basal sherds were both employed in this estimation. Body sherds, which comprise a majority of the sherds, were not employed.

Drinking glasses were noted with both early eighteenth century heavy lead molded pedestal stems (5 vessels) and later eighteenth century drawn stem forms (1 vessel) (Noel-Hume 1985). Only two vessels, a heavy form with thick plain feet attributed to be a common tavern form, were noted. No drinking glasses exhibiting either air-twist or enamel twist stems were noted within the Feature 1 assemblage. This decorative technique became popular ca. 1730 and ca. 1750 respectively. Several glass body fragments containing ornamental cuttings characteristic of the eighteenth century were noted as were 9 vessels of pressed glass decoration recovered from nineteenth century contexts. Three nineteenth century tumbler fragments were also noted. Twenty-seven percent of the total of 4,730 glass fragments could not be identified to a specific functional form.

Other Kitchen-related Items - Fragments of three pewter spoons were recovered, all found in Feature 1. The most complete specimen was a small bowl and stem found at the bottom of Feature 1. It has a flat stem end and a rounded bowl with a rat tail. This spoon was broken at the mid-section which is probably the reason for its being discarded. A flat stem was also found in Feature 1 and a spoon bowl/stem junction fragment was also found in Feature 1. In addition, fragments of two steel knife blades were found in Feature 1. Fragments of three iron spoons were also recovered. Two of the fragments, one handle and one bowl, were too heavily oxidized for further identification. One spoon

PLATE 25

Intact Wine Bottle

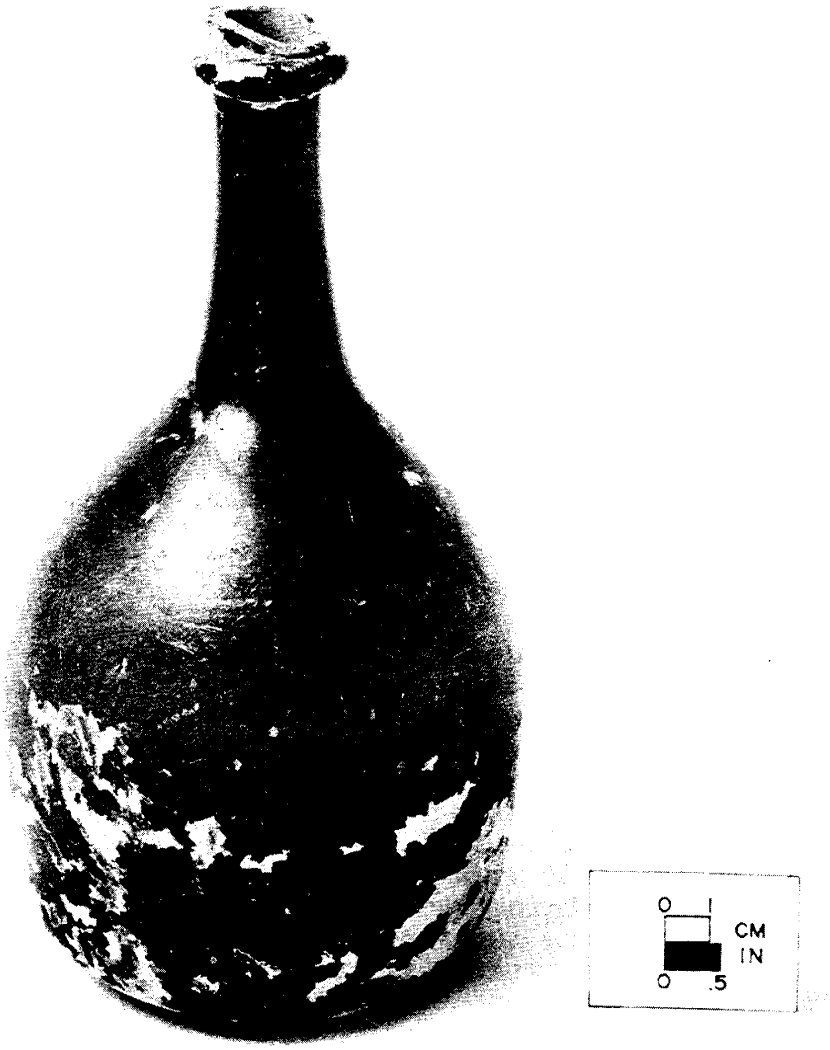


PLATE 26

Inkwell

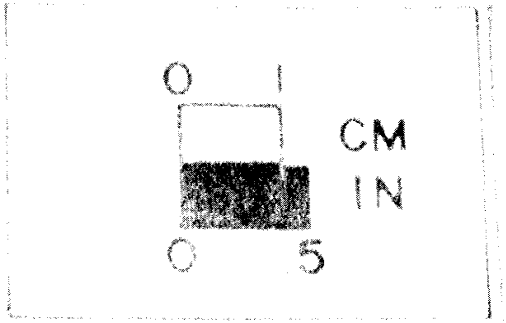
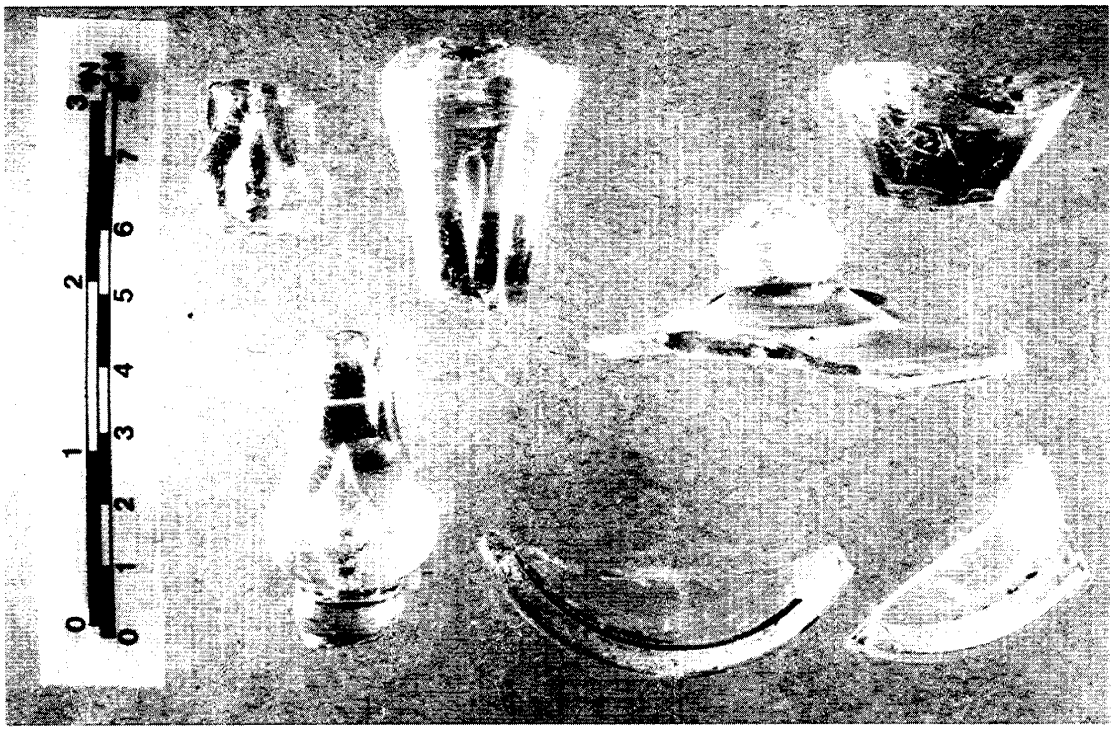
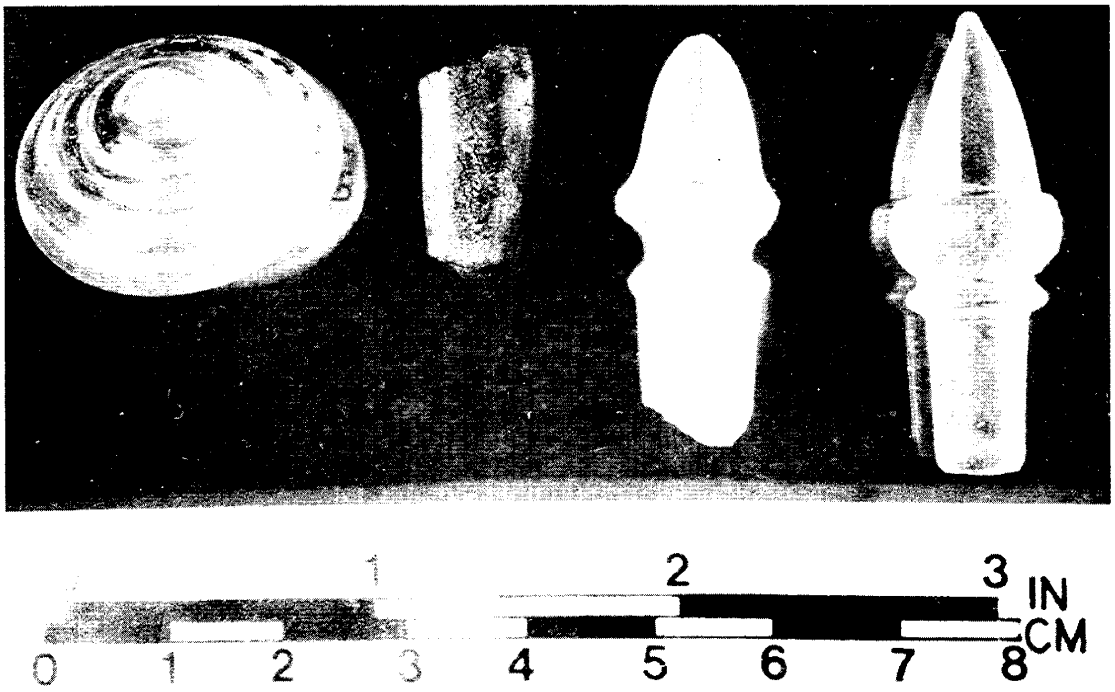


PLATE 27

Table Glass Fragments



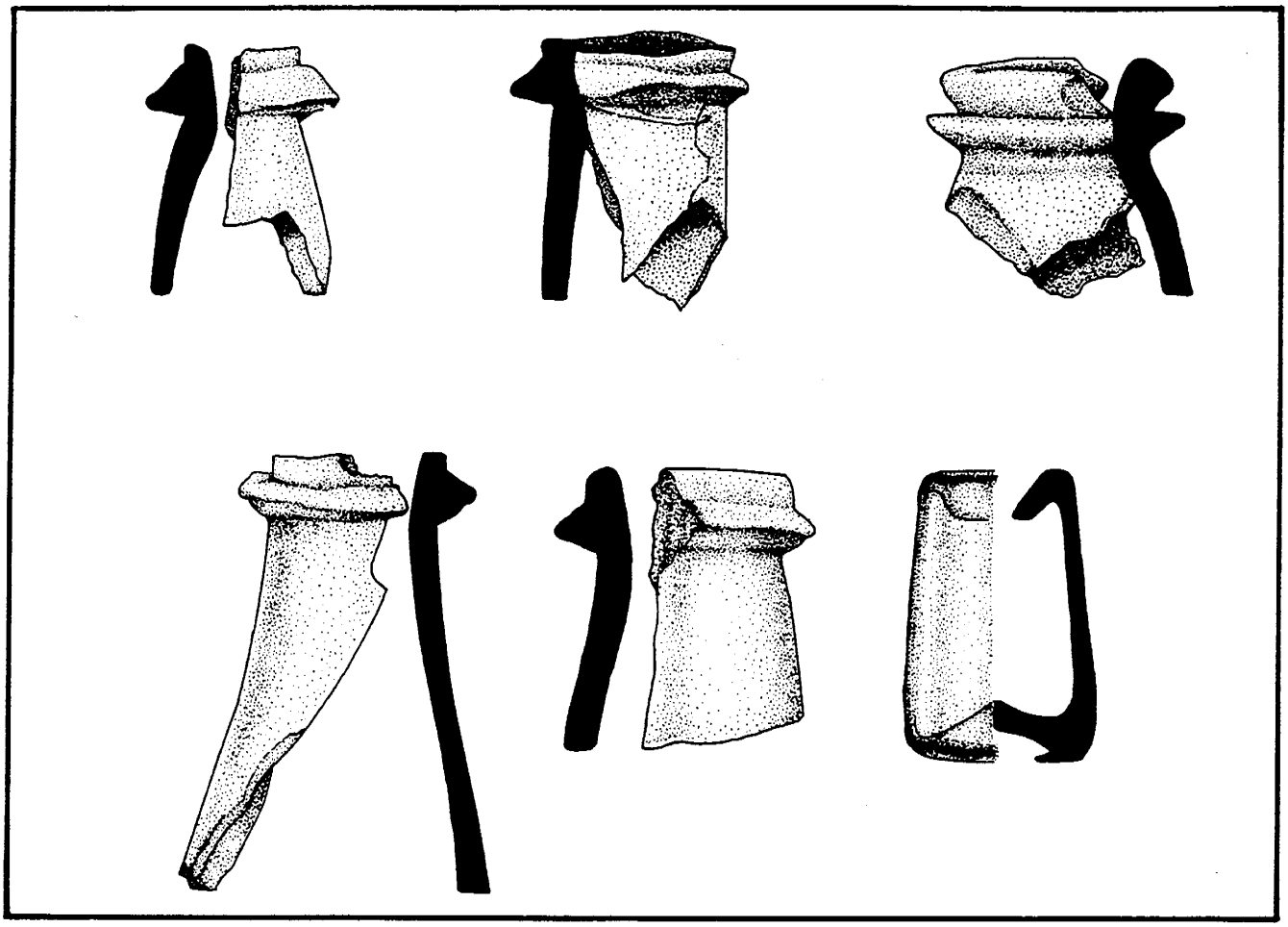
Blown goblet fragments



Small blown lid and three small molded stoppers

FIGURE 43

Wine Bottle Fragments and Ink Well from Feature 1



handle was preserved in excellent condition. The handle is marked with the initials IP.

Iron Artifacts - Two hundred eighty-four miscellaneous iron fragments were also recovered during Phase II excavations. All specimens were quite corroded, regardless of context. Twenty-eight fragments of heavily oxidized cast iron were identified from Feature 1 contexts. Included within this total are 17 fragments recovered from an *in situ* context within Unit 46 at the bottom of Feature 1 (Plate 17). The shape and general flatness of many suggests that they may be fragments of iron vessels. This vessel was interpreted to be a shallow frying pan with a diameter of 12". The rim construction contains a characteristic everted form. Similar vessels have been located at Fort Michilimackinac contexts dated ca. 1755 (Miller and Stone 1970).